

Excretory system

Sr. No	Question	Option				Correct Option	Reference with page no.
		A	B	C	D		
1	GFR per minute in young healthy adult is about	125 ml	100 lit.	100 ml	180 lit.	A	ChatterjeeII page no.1-19
2	The effective filtration pressure in health is about	5 mm of Hg	10 mmHg	20 mm Hg	15 mm Hg	D	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 26
3	Which of the following is not normal constituent of	Indican	Hippuric acid	Creatine	Oxalate	A	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 49
4	A substance generally used for measuring Renal	Ethyl alcohol	Insulin	Diodrast	Glucose	C	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 25
5	The major source of urea is	Dietary	Dietary purines	Dietary	Dietary phospholipids	A	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 45
6	Glomeruli are located / occupy	Only in the superficial	Only in the outer renal medulla	throughout the renal cortex	Only in the Juxta-medullary cortex	A	C.C.Chaterjee 1to3
7	Diuresis is caused by	Manito	Thiazide	Glucose	All of the above		C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 43
8	Which of the following is not the function of renal tubule	Selective Reabsorption	Tubular secretion	formation of new substances	Filtration in Gomeruli	D	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 28
9	ADH has important role in	Facultative water Reabsorption	Selective H ₂ O Reabsorption Renal tubules	Obligatory H ₂ O Reabsorption in renal tubules	Selective H ₂ O reabsorption in Glomeruli	A	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 32
10	Factors controlling volume of urine following except	Water intake	Degare of tubular	Dermeability of futer bed	All of the above	D	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 60
11	Renin Secretation is stimulated by following except	Hypovolaemia	Angotensin II	Epinephrine	Sympathetic Stimulates	C	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 20
12	exchange for	Biocarbonate	Na ⁺	Chloride	Phosphate	D	C.C.Chaterjee 1 to 32
13	The structural and functional unit of kidneys	Neuron	Neuroglia	Nephron	nissl granules	C	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
14	The number of nephrons in each human kidneys	2 millions	4 millions	3 millions	1 millions	D	physiology Guyton &Hall. 10 th edition
15	kidneys receives the blood from	Renal artery	femoral artery	Radial artery	Axillary artery	A	physiology Guyton &Hall. 10 th edition
16	The glomerulus of Nephron is encased in	Renal tubule	Bowmans capsule	pct	none of above	B	physiology Guyton &Hall. 10 th edition
17	The modified epithelial cells of DCT near the afferent arteriole is called as	Glomerulus	Macula densa	Bowmans capsule	All of the above	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th

18	Juxta glomerular cells of the kidneys secretes.	Renin	TSH	Insulin	GH	A	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
19	Normal value for GFR IS	100ml/min	125ml/min	180 ml/min	50ml/min	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
20	Ultrafilters of the nephrons are	Renal tubule	Bowman's capsule	Glomeruli	Henle's loop	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
21	Glomerular filtration is	Active process	passive process	both	None of above	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
22	During glomerular filtration it filters all except	proteins	glucose	vitamins	minerals	A	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
23	The principal end product of the protein excreted through urine is	glucose	sodium	urea	calcium	C	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
24	The presence of glucose in urine is the condition called as	Albuminuria	Glycosuria	Fructos uria	none of all	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
25	The water permeability of DCT & CD is increased in the presence of	Insulin	Glucagon	ADH	TSH	C	physiology volume 2 c.c.chatterjee 11th edition.
26	Under normal condition which type of nephrons are functional	juxta medullary nephrons	cortical nephrons	Both	none of all	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
27	collecting tubules from different nephrons jointly opens into	Medullary pyramids	Duct of belini	Renal pelvis	none of all	B	physiology, volume 2 c.c.chatterjee ,11th
28	Factors affecting GFR	Hydrostatic pressure in the glomerul	Hydrostatic pressure in bowmens	Concentration of plasma proteins	All of the above	D	Textbook of physiology volume I prof A.K. Jain third edition page no 531
29	Macula densa cells located in	Thick segment of ascending limb of loop of H enle is	Proximal convulted tubule	Descending limb of loop of Henele	None of the above	A	Textbook of physiology volume I prof A.K. Jain third edition page no 521
30	urine passes through ureter by	Gravity	Parsympathetic tone	Sympthetic tone	All of the above	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
31	Facilatory and inhibitory center reflex are locted in	Medulla	Pons	Midbrain	Thylamus	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
32	Kidneys reicive what percentage of cardiac output	10%	15%	25%	35%	C	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,

33	Anaemia in chronic renal failure is due to	Decreased erythropoietin	Major GI bleeds	Bone marrow aplasia	All of the above	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
34	Plasma clearance will be maximum for	Sodium	Bicarbonate	Phosphate	Calcium	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
35	Plasma clearance will be lowest for	Glucose	Urea	Uric acid	Inulin	C	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
36	In healthy individual usually GFR is	5% of effective renal blood flow	Between 15 to 20 % of effective blood	Between 40 to 50% of effective blood	90%	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia
37	In chronic renal failure	Anemia occurs which seem to be occur iron	Plasma pO ₂ tends to be low	Specific gravity of urine is high	All of the above	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia
38	The process of urine formation begins with --	Glomerular filtration	Tubular secretion	Selective absorption	micturition	A	TB of Physiology, Guyton
39	The factor that decreases GFR is --	Decrease in BOP	Increase in glomerular pressure	Increase in glomerular pressure	Increase in renal blood flow	B	TB of Physiology Guyton & Hall
	The hormone or autacid that increases GFR is --	Norepinephrine	Epinephrine	Prostaglandin/B	Endothelin	C	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The transport maximum for glucose is about --	375mg/min	180mg/min	30mg/min	125mg/min	A	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	Large molecules such as proteins are actively absorbed	Primary active transport	Secondary active transport	Diffusion	Pinocytosis	D	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	A large part of the osmotic flow of water occurs through	Water channels	Transport proteins	Tight junctions	Carrier proteins	C	TB of Physiology Guyton & Hall
	Normally, the percentage of absorption of sodium & water	35	65	100	50	D	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The part of the renal tubule that is virtually impermeable to water	Proximal tubule	Descending limb of Loop of Henle	Thin segment of collecting duct	Thick segment of ascending loop of Henle	D	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The cells of the distal tubule that reabsorb Na & water	Principal cells	Intercalated cells	Juxtaglomerular cells	Macula densa cells	A	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The cells of the distal tubule that reabsorb K & secrete H ⁺	Principal cells	Intercalated cells	Juxtaglomerular cells	Macula densa cells	B	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	Inhibition of Na & water reabsorption by renal tubule	Increased level of aldosterone	Decreased level of aldosterone	Increased atrial natriuretic hormone	Increased Angiotensin II	C	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The hormone that increases calcium absorption from the gut	ADH	Parathyroid hormone	Aldosterone	Renin	B	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The human kidney can produce a maximal urine concentration of	1200-1400mOsm/lit	10,00mOsm/lit	300-350mOsm	100-200mOsm/lit	A	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The process by which medullary interstitial fluids become hypertonic	Autoregulation	Osmosis	Secretion	Counter-current mechanism	D	TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall
	About 80-90% of the bicarbonate absorption & H ⁺ secretion	Proximal tubule	Loop of Henle	Distal tubule	Collecting tubule	A	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	In juxtaglomerular complex, the secretory cells of the	Tubular cells	Juxtaglomerular cells	Macula densa cells	Principal cells	C	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	In the average human, the GFR is about --	125 ml/min	1200 ml/min	320 ml/min	180 ml/min	A	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The net filtration pressure for glomerular filtration is	18 mm of Hg	60 mm of Hg	32 mm of HG	10 mm of Hg	D	TB of Physiology, Guyton
	The substance that is newly formed by the kidney & is excreted in urine	Urea	Water	Ammonia	Creatinin	C	Human Physiology Vol II,
	The plasma clearance value of this substance is used to measure	PAH	Inulin	Urea	Ammonia	B	Human Physiology Vol II,
	The normal value of urea clearance is --	75 ml/min	125 ml/min	100 ml/min	320 ml/min	A	Human Physiology Vol II,
	Quantity of urine formed in 24 hours in an adult normal	100 - 500 ml	600 - 2500 ml	3000 - 4000 ml	125 - 320 ml	B	Human Physiology Vol II,

Substances that stimulate the formation of urine are	Buffers	Diuretics	Anti diuretics	Nitrogenous substance	B	Human Physiology Vol II,
The mean pH of normal mixed 24 hour urine is abo	7	2	6	8	C	Human Physiology Vol II,
One of the following is an abnormal constituent of u	Albimin	Ammonia	Uric acid	Creatinin	A	Human Physiology Vol II,
Excessive glucose is excreted through the urine in --	Addison's disea	Diabetes inspidu	Diabetes mellitu	Hodgkin's disease	C	Human Physiology Vol II,
The normal desire for micturition is felt when urinary	100-200 ml uri	1000-2000 ml o	50-150 ml of ur	350-400 ml of urine	D	Human Physiology Vol II,
The external sphincter & distal urethra are inervated	Pudendal nerve	Hypogastric nerv	Pelvic nerves	Thoracic segments	A	Human Physiology Vol II,
Cortical center for micturition is present in the --	Postcentral gyr	Sacral segments	Frontal lobe	Occipital lobe	A	Human Physiology Vol II,
The spinal centers for micturition are present in the	T10-T12	S2-S4	L2-L4	T2-T4	B	Human Physiology Vol II,
The layer of the epidermis that is thickest at palms a	Stratum corneum	Stratum lucidum	Stratum granulo	Stratum spinosum	a	Human Physiology Vol II,
Hairs and nails are special otgrowths of this layer of	Stratum corneum	Stratum lucidum	Stratum granulo	Stratum spinosum	a	Human Physiology Vol II,
The precursors of keratin 'eleidin' droplets are pres	Stratum corneum	Stratum lucidum	Stratum granulo	Stratum spinosum	b	Human Physiology Vol II,
Polyhedral cells filled with keratohyalin grannules ar	Stratum corneum	Stratum lucidum	Stratum granulo	Stratum spinosum	c	Human Physiology Vol II,
Stratum spinosum layer of the epidermis contains --	Non-nucleated	polyhedral cells	Prickle cells	Melanocytes	c	Human Physiology Vol II,
The layer of epidermis that produces new cells to re	Stratum corneum	Stratum lucidum	Stratum granulo	Stratum germinativum	d	Human Physiology Vol II,
Dermis is made up chiefly of --	Collagenous &	Faty tissue	Melanocytes	Keratinised cells	a	Human Physiology Vol II,
The involuntary muscle attached to the hair to cause	Tunica dartos	Arrectorius pylori	Cuticle	Elastic fibers	b	Human Physiology Vol II,
The ceruminous glands of the external auditory mea	Sweat glands	Sebaceous gland	Mucus glands	Endocrine glands	a	Human Physiology Vol II,
The pigment imparting reddish hue to the skin colour	Melanin	Carotene	Oxyhemoglobin	Reduced hemoglobin	c	Human Physiology Vol II,
A cholesterol rich fatty substance secreted over the	Sweat	Fats	Sebum	Milk	c	Human Physiology Vol II,
By the action of ultra-violet rays of the sun on ergos	Vitamin A	Vitamin B12	Vitamin D	Vitamin C	c	Human Physiology Vol II,
The average quantity of insensible perspiration in the	600-800 ml/day	100-200 ml/day	1-2 lit/day	60-80 ml/day	a	Human Physiology Vol II,
The threshold for thermal sweating in man is --	28 degree C	30 degree C	32 degree C	25 degree C	a	Human Physiology Vol II,
The sebaceous glands are totally absent in --	Head	Face	Genitalia	Palms & soles	d	Human Physiology Vol II,

& Hall, 11th edition, 316
& Hall, 11th edition, 318
& Hall, 11th edition, 322
& Hall, 11th edition, 331
& Hall 11th edition, 330
& Hall, 11th edition, 331
& Hall, 11th edition, 333
& Hall, 11th edition, 335
& Hall, 11th edition, 336
& Hall, 11th edition, 336
& Hall, 11th edition, 343
& Hall, 11th edition, 343
& Hall, 11th edition, 350
z Hall, 11th edition, 351
& Hall, 11th edition, 390
& Hall, 11th edition, 324
& Hall, 11th edition, 316
& Hall, 11th edition, 318
C C Chatterjee, 11th reprint 2016
C C Chatterjee, 11th reprint 2016
C C Chatterjee, 11th reprint 2016
C C Chatterjee, 11th reprint 2016

Sr. No.	Question	Option				Correct option
		A	B	C	D	
1	Thermoregulation center is present at	Hypothalamus	Pons	Medulla	Thalamus	A
2	Heat loss in body by	Conduction	Convection	Radiation	All of the above	D
3	The average normal core temperature is	98.0 f to 98.6 f	99.0 f to 99.6 f	97f to 97.6 f	95 f to 96f	A
4	Heat insulator of our body is	Subcutaneous tissue	Fat	Skin	All of the above	D
5	hyperpyrexia is	Increase body temperature	Decrease body temperature	Both of the above	None of the above	A
6	Skin colour is due to	Melanin	Melamine	Albumin	None of the above	A
7	Sweat gland are	Eccrine	Apocrine	Both of the above	Calcine	C
8	Pheromones are chemical substances secreted by	Apocrine gland of skin	Salivary glands	Mammary gland	None of the above	A
9	Synthetic function of skin is	Synthesis of vitamin D	Synthesis of insulin	Synthesis of RBC	None of the above	A
10	What is sebum	Secretion of sebaceous gland	Secretion of sweat gland	Secretion of salivary gland	None of the above	A

Reference with page No.
Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia edition, Page no.884
Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia edition, Page no.883
Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia edition, Page no.881
Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia edition, Page no.881
Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology, Second south Asia edition, Page no.887
K Sembulingum prema sembulingum essesentails of medical physilogy sixth edition page no. 353
K Sembulingum prema sembulingum essesentails of medical physilogy sixth edition page no. 357
K Sembulingum prema sembulingum essesentails of medical physilogy sixth edition page no. 358
K Sembulingum prema sembulingum essesentails of medical physilogy sixth edition page no. 355
K Sembulingum prema sembulingum essesentails of medical physilogy sixth edition page no. 355

Sr. No.	Question	Option			
		A	B	C	D
1	The average PH of urine is	5.6	6	6.4	6.8
2	The osmotic pressure of solution increases with the rise in	Temperature	Cold	Humidity	Ranicidity
3	The osmotic pressure of solution relating to solute molecules depends on the molecules	Size	Shape	Number	Volume
4	Osmosis is opposite to	Effusion	Affusion	Confusion	Diffusion
5	The surface tension of solution is lowered by	Ammonia	Sodium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Aluminium hydroxide
6	The surface tension of a solution is increased by	Bile salts	Bile acids	Concentrated sulphuric acid	Acetic acid
7	Bile salts make emulsification with fat for the action of	Amalase	Lipase	Pepsin	Trypsin
8	The process of adsorption is applied in the purification of	Enzymes	Hormones	Vitamins	Coenzymes
9	The absorption of intact protein from the gut in the foetal and newborn animals take place by	Pinocytosis	Passive diffusion	Simple diffusion	Active transport
10	The water is not expelled by squeezing in	Imbibition	Precipitation	Combination	Dilution

Correct option	Reference with page No.
B	Fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb .Sixth edition.Appendix 1 page no. 1
A	Fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb .Sixth edition.Appendix 1 page no. 1
C	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 1
D	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 1
A	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 2
C	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 2
B	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 2
A	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 2
A	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 2
A	fundamentals of biochemistry Dr. A. C Deb Appendix 1 page no. 2

Respiratory system

Sr. No	Question	Option				Correct Option
		A	B	C	D	
1	Carbonic anhydrase in RBC forms	Oxyhaemoglobin	Carboxyhaemoglobin	Bicarbonate in blood	Carbamino haemoglobin	C
2	The most important muscle of inspiration is	Diaphragm	Sternomustoid	Scalenus anticus	None of above	D
3	During normal inspiration	falls	falls	Intraabdominal presure rises	All of the above	D
4	The rhythm of respiration	Requries activation 4	Originates primarily form	Perisists after both the vagi	All of the above	D
5	The largest of the following lung volume/capacity is	Tidal volume	Residual volume	Vital capacity	Functional residual	C
6	The Herring Breurer inflation leads to	Prevents over	Increased tidal	Prolonged inspiration	poor alveolar respiration	A
7	Vital capacity	Is greater in men than women of the same	Can be measured by spirometry	Is equal to sum of inspiratory capacity and expiratory	All of the above	A
8	Following are all muscles of inspiration except	Serratus anterior	Internal intercostals	Diaphragm	Scalenus anterior	D
9	Surfactant is secreted by	Alveolar type I cells	Alveolar type II cells	Globlet cells	Pulmonary vessels	B
10	About 70% of the CO ₂ entering the blood is carried	Dissolved CO ₂	Carbaminohaemoglobin	Bicarbonate	Carbonic Acid	C
11	Air taken in or expired out per breath's	Tidal volume	Vital capacity	Alveolar ventilation	FEV	A
12	The Arterial CO ₂ is reduced in	Anaemia	KCN poisoning	Pulmonary hypoventilation	Co poisoning	A
13	Increased ventilation during the exercise is due to	Chemoreceptors	Baroreceptors	Stretch receptors	Joint proprioceptors	D
14	Pulmonary type I epithelial cells secrete	Surfactant	Heparin	Mucus	Polypeptides	A
15	In adult humans the total body water is ___ lits	40-45	60-65	20-25	70-75	A
16	Water constitutes ___ % of total body weight	40-45	65-70	45-50	80-85	B
17	Tissue fluid is derived from	blood capillaries	tissue activities	lymph	A & B	D
18	Excess accumulation of tissue fluid in tissues is	hyperhidrosis	emphysema	oedema	none of the above	C
19	Tissue fluid contains all except	lymphocytes	RBC	platelets	waste products	C
20	Largest lymph vessel in humans is	thoracic duct	rt lymphatic duct	lymph capillaries	none of the above	A
21	Primary lymph vessels in small intestinal villi are	anastomosis	lacteals	auerbach plexus	sphincter	B
22	Lymph capillaries are not found in all except	CNS	spleen	eyeball	small intestine	D
23	Lymph can coagulate but slowly	TRUE	FALSE	sometimes	not fixed	A
24	Substance that increases rate of lymph flow	bradykinin	heparin	lymphatogogue	none of the above	C
25	COT of lymph is ___ than that of plasma	same	lower	higher	none of the above	B
26	node	cortex	medulla	hilum	none of the above	A
27	Largest lymphoid tissue in humans is	lymph node	spleen	liver	lungs	B

28	Structure of spleen includes	red pulp	white pulp	hilum	all of the above	D
29	White pulp of spleen includes	sheath	splenic nodes	A&B	none of the above	C
30	RE cells include	tissue histiocytes	microglia	endothelial cells	all of the above	D
31	RES functions include	phagocytosis	bld cells formation	antibody formation	all of the above	D
32	During normal inspiration	Intrathoracic pressure	Intrapulmonary pressure	Intrabodiminal pressure rises	All of the above	D
33	Coughing involve	Intigration in cerebral	Spasmodic contraction	Closure of epiglottis	All of the above	C
34	The following can be measure with spirometer	Tidal volume	Inspiratory reserve volume	Vital capacity	Functional residual	D
35	The maximul volume of that can be expelled out	Tidal volume	Minute volume	Vital capacity	None of the above	C
36	The lowest PO ₂ is found in	Expired air	Venous blood	Atmospheric air	Alveolar air	B
37	Chemical regulation of respiration is maximally	O ₂	CO ₂	Hydrogen ions	None of the above	B
38	Hering bruear reflex leads to	Increased respiratory	Increased tidal volume	Prolong inspiration	None of the above	A
39	Cynosis is seen when concentration of	Deoxygenated Hb	Deoxygenated Hb	Oxygenated Hb increases	None of the above	A
40	A case of restrictive lung diseases differ from	Residual volume	Vital capacity	Total lung capacity	All of the above	D
41	CO ₂ is transported in blood	In dissolve form in	As bicarbonate	In combination with HB	All of the above	D
42	During respiration, the elevation of the ribs causes	Increase ap diameter	Decreased AP diameter	Lengthening of the chest cavity	Shortening of the chest cavity	A
43	The pleural pressure during different stages of resp	Positive or negative	Positive	Negative	Zero	C
44	The total compliance of both the lungs together in t	500 ml/cm alveolar pressure	3000 ml/cm alveolar pressure	5800 ml/cm alveolar pressure	200 ml/cm alveolar pressure	D
45	The respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn	Increased compliance	Negative pleural pressure	Lack of surfactant in small alveoli	Reduced surface tension	C
46	The volume of air inspired or expired with each normal	3000 ml	500 ml	1100 ml	1200 ml	B
47	The normal inspiratory volume in an adult male is --	1200 ml	500 ml	1100 ml	3000 ml	D
48	The amount of air that remains in the lungs at the end of	Residual volume	Dead space volume	Functional residual capacity	expiratory reserve volume	C
49	The total lung capacity in an adult male is about --	3500 ml	5800 ml	2300 ml	3000 ml	B
50	Average minute respiratory volume in young adult male	6 lit/min	5800 ml/min	500 ml/min	150 ml/min	A
51	Normal dead space air in a young man is about --	500 ml	150 ml	350 ml	1200 ml	B
52	The respiratory passageways from nose to the terminal	Water	Surfactant	Air	Mucus	B
53	The surface of the respiratory passageways from nose to	Glandular epithelium	Ciliated epithelium	Stratified squamous epithelium	Type II epithelium	B
54	The afferent nerve impulses of thr cough reflex pass	Vagus nerve	Glossopharyngeal nerve	Hering's nerve	Thoracic nerves	A
55	The afferent nerve impulses of thr sneeze reflex pass	Vagus nerve	Glossopharyngeal nerve	Hering's nerve	Trigeminal nerves	D
56	Particle larger than this size can not enter the lungs	0.1 micrometer	0.6 micrometer	6 micrometer	1 micrometer	C
57	Phonation and articulation are the two mechanical processes	Speech	Respiration	Nose	Chest cavity	A
58	The respiratory gas exchange occurs by --	Primary active transport	Diffusion	Osmosis	Secondary active transport	B

59	The air has an approximate composition of oxygen	100%	79%	95%	21%	D
60	Among the gases in the air, the gas that has highest	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Carbon dioxide	Carbon monoxide	C
61	At normal body temperature, the vapor pressure in	47 mm of Hg	40 mm of Hg	104 mm of Hg	760 mm of Hg	A
62	Among the gases in the air, the gas that has highest	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Carbon dioxide	Carbon monoxide	C
63	PO ₂ of the alveolar air is --	159 mm of Hg	40 mm of Hg	104 mm of Hg	45 mm of Hg	C
64	PCO ₂ in the alveolar air is --	104 mm of Hg	40 mm of Hg	95 mm of Hg	45 mm of Hg	B
65	The average number of alveoli in both the lungs tog	2 million	300 million	1 million	150 million	B
66	The membrane through which the gaseous exchange	Respiratory membrane	Alveolar membrane	Capillary membrane	Basement membrane	A
67	The total surface area of the respiratory membrane	104 sq m	0.2 sq m	40 sq m	70 sq m	D
68	In the average young man, the diffusing capacity fo	400 - 450 ml/min/mm	21 ml/min/mm Hg	70 ml/min/mm Hg	45 ml/min/mm Hg	B
69	In the average young man, the diffusing capacity fo	400 - 450 ml/min/mm	21 ml/min/mm Hg	40 ml/min/mm Hg	45 ml/min/mm Hg	A
70	Normally, the percentage of oxygen transported fro	100%	50%	97%	3%	C
71	Normally, the percentage of oxygen transported fro	100%	50%	97%	3%	D
72	Each gram of hemoglobin can bind with maximum o	1.34 ml	20 ml	70 ml	97 ml	A
73	Under normal conditions, volume of oxygen transp	5 ml	1.34 ml	20 ml	97 ml	A
74	The normal value of utilization coefficient for oxyge	100%	25%	40%	70%	B
75	Under normal resting conditions, the volume of car	4 ml	20 ml	40 ml	45 ml	A
76	The reaction of dissolved carbon dioxide in the blo	Cytochrome oxidase	Carbonic anhydrase	Bicarbonate ions	Acetazolamide	B
77	An increase in the carbon dioxide in the blood caus	Haldane effect	Bohr effect	Hering-Breuer reflex	Ramp signal	B
78	Binding of oxygen with hemoglobin tends to displac	Haldane effect	Bohr effect	Hering-Breuer reflex	Ramp signal	A
79	Maximum / 70% of carbon dioxide is transported in	Dissolved in water	Carbamino compounds	Bicarbonate ions	Hydrogen ions	C
80	The sensory signals from peripheral chemoreceptor	Olfactory nerves	Facial nerves	Hypoglossal & facial nerves	Vagus & glossopharyngea	D
81	The control of 'switch off' point of the inspiratory r	Pneumotaxic center	Dorsal respiratory group	Apneustic center	Ventral respiratory group	A
82	Pneumotaxic center is located in the Nucleus --	Parabrachialis	Ambiguus	Retroambiguus	Tractus solitarius	A
83	When the lungs become overinflated, the stretch re	Bohr effect	Haldane effect	Hering-Breuer reflex	Cheyne-Stoke's breathing	C
84	Chemoreceptors for regulation of respiration are lo	Lungs	Broncheal walls	Carotid, Aortic bodies	Blood-brain barrier	C
85	More potent effect of stimulating the chemosensitiv	Oxygen	Carbon dioxide	Hydrogen ions	Nitrogen	B
86	Blueness of the skin and mucus membranes due to	Anemia	Hypoxia	Cyanosis	Asphyxia	C
87	When there are runs of several normal respiration f	Anoxia	Hyperpnoea	Biot's breathing	Kussmaul's breathing	C
88	Inadequate or decreased supply of oxygen to the lu	Hypoxia	Dyspnoea	Hyperpnoea	Asphyxia	A

89	Hypoxia due to low oxygen tension in the arterial b	Anoxic/Arterial hypox	Anaemic hypoxia	Stagnant hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	A
90	When there is low oxygen content of blood due to	Anoxic/Arterial hypox	Anaemic hypoxia	Stagnant hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	B
91	Anoxia/hypoxia due to decreased rate of blood flo	Anoxic/Arterial hypox	Anaemic hypoxia	Stagnant hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	C
92	Anoxia/hypoxia due to inability of the tissues to util	Anoxic/Arterial hypox	Anaemic hypoxia	Stagnant hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	D
93	Hypoxia at high altitude is --	Anoxic/Arterial hypox	Anaemic hypoxia	Stagnant hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	A
94	The type of hypoxia in congestive cardiac failure is	Stagnant hypoxia	Anaemic hypoxia	Anoxic hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	A
95	Oxygen therapy does not help in --	Stagnant hypoxia	Histotoxic hypoxia	Anoxic hypoxia	Anemic hypoxia	B
96	Sickness that occurs in divers after rapid decompre	Asphyxia	Dysbarism	Dyspnoea	Cyanosis	B

Reference with page no.
1, 339
1, 362
1, 316
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1, 319
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1, 319
1, 352
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
C.C.Chatterjee Vol
Human Physio-
Human Physio-
Human Physio-
Human Physio-
Physio-
Physio-
Physio-
Physio-
Physio-
Physio-
Human Physio-
Physio-

Physio-
Physio-
Human Physio-
Physio-
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall
Guyton & Hall

TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 471, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 472, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 473, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 474, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 475, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 475, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 475, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 476, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 477, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 478, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 480, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 480, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 480, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 480, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 481, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 491, 11th Edition

TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 492, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 492, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 492, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 493, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 493, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 495, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 496, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 497, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 497, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 498, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 499, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 505, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 505, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 506, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 506, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 507, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 510, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 510, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 511, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 511, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 510, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 514, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 514, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 515, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 515, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 516, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 517, 11th Edition
TB of Physiology, Guyton & Hall 531, 11th Edition
Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 370, 11th Edition Coloured
Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 371, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 371, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 371, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 371, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 371, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 372, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 373, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 375, 11th Edition Coloured

Human Physiology, C C Chatterjee, Vol I 376, 11th Edition Coloured

Cardio-Vascular system

Sr.No	Question	Option		
		A	B	C
1	Which of the following is not a part of cardio vascular system	Heart	Arteries	Capillaries
2	In resting person the carotid body cells are likely to be stimulated in	High attitude sickness	Anaemia	Both
3	The inter arterial septum is	Fibrous	Muscular	Upper 1/4 fibrous & lower 3/4 muscular
4	The sinuses present between aort wall & cups of semilunar valve is called	Corpora Arantii	Sinuses of valssalva	Tricuspid cusp
5	Normal in the heart	Pacemaker generate impulse	Cotractile myocardial cell contains the	S.A.node generate impulse
6	Defect in the conduction of purkinje fibers is called	Bundle branch block	Atriaventricular block	Arborisation block
7	Isometric contraction period is	0.05sec	0.5sec	0.14sec
	S.A.node is stimulated in	Right Atrium	Left Atrium	Right Ventricle
9	Reserve spacemaker is	Purkinje system	Right bundle of His	left bundle of His
10	Rate of transmission in S.Anode is	70.80/min	40.60/min	36.38/min
11	Heart rate os maximum in a normal	Foetus	Newborn	Adults
12	Cardiac output is maximally increased in	Anxiety	Eating	Exercise
13	Stimulation of baroreceptors leads to	increase in BP and heartrate	decrease in BP and heartrate	Increase intracranial tension
14	Fibres of A-V junction are	Modified muscle fibres	Modified nerve fibres	High contractile
15	The P-wave of the ECG occurs	At the beginning of artile contraction	After the atrial contraction	At the beginning of ventricular contraction
16	Heart rate is accelerated by all of the following except	Inspiration	Shock	Exercise
17	During exercise, the blood flow is decreased in all except	Cutaneous circulation	Hepatosplanchnic circulation	Coronary circulation
18	During cardiac cycle immediatly after closure of AV valve there is	Isometric contraction	Isotonic contraction	Isometric relaxation
19	The closure of AV vavle is intitiated by	Atrial contraction	Ventricular contraction	Ventricular realxation

20	Cardiac index is cardiac output	Per unit surface area	Per unit body weight	Per unit body volume
21	Chemoreceptor stimulation leads to	Hypoventilation	Apnea	Reflex bradycardia
22	The first heart sound is mainly due to	Closure of AV valve	Closure of semilunar valve	Inflow of blood from ventricle to aorta
23	If the normal cardiac output is doubled, pulmonary artery pressure approximately	Two times normal	Normal	Four times normal
24	Process of repolarization is best demonstrated by	Q wave	P wave	T wave
25	In coronary diseases existence of current of injury means	Necrosis	Ischemia	Scar formation
26	Anoxia will lead to local	Arteriolar constriction	Arteriolar dilatation	Arteriolar constriction but only if neural supply is intact
27	Under basal condition about 70% blood volume is found in	Aorta	Large arteries	Large veins

D	Correc t	Reference with page
Lungs	D	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
Noneofabove	D	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
Uppper2/4fibrous & lower2/4muscular	C	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
Aortic sinusoids	B	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1, 198
Bundle of his generate impulse	C	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1, 203
Noneofabove	C	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
0.014sec	A	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
left Ventricle	A	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
A.V.Node	D	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
30.35 /min	A	C.C.Chatterjee Vol 1,
Oldage	A	jee Vol 1, 240
Pregnancy	C	jee Vol 1, 245
Decreasei ntracranial tension	B	jee Vol 1, 259
Conduct impulse rapidly	D	jee Vol 1, 205
At the beginning of ventricular contraction	A	jee Vol 1, 230
Anger	B	jee Vol 1, 241
Renal circulation	C	jee Vol 1, 231
Isotonic relaxation	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
Backward flow of blood during ventriculaar contraction	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,

Per unit time	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
Rise in blood pressure	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
Turbulent flow in aorta	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
None of the above	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
R wave	C	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
None of the above	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
None of the above	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
Capillaries	C	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,

Blood

Sr. No	Question	Option				Correct Option	Reference with page no.
		A	B	C	D		
1	E.S.R. increased with	Auto immune diseases	Anaemia	Lymphoma	Both	D	Chatterjee Vol 1, 67
2	The iron present in the haem is stored in body	ferritin	Haemosiderin	Both	Porphyrin	C	Chatterjee Vol 1, 97
3	Leucopenia means	Decrease in the W.B.C. Count below 4000 cmm	Rise in count above 11000 per cu mm	Fall of circulating granulocytes	Decrease of variety of W.B.C.	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 109
4	Agglutinogens present in RBC of 'O' group is	O	β	A	B	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 113
5	Synthesis of haemoglobin in	Bone Marrow	RBC	RBC in bone Marrow	None of above	C	Chatterjee Vol 1, 91
6	Failure function of bone marrow, anaemia produced is called	Aplastic anaemia	Sickle cell anaemia	Normochromic type	None of above	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 99
7	Which of the following is not true about spleen	Red pulp scattered throughout white	Has outer covering capsule with peritoneum	Functions as reservoir of blood	Blood circulation is slowest circulation	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 121
8	In classical Haemophilia	Factor VIII is decreased	Factor VII is decreased	Bleeding time is increased	Prothrombin time is increased	C	Chatterjee Vol 1, 71
9	Carbonic anhydrase in RBC forms	Oxyhaemoglobin	Carbohaemoglobin	Bicarbonate in blood	Carbamino haemoglobin	C	Chatterjee Vol 1, 339
10	Formation of RBC utilizes	Iron	Copper	Cobalt	All of above	D	Chatterjee Vol 1,
11	Intravascular clotting is prevented by	Circulating Heparin	Circulating Antithrombin	Circulating fibrinolytics	All of above	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 75
12	is	anaemia	anaemia	anaemia	Pernicious	B	Chatterjee Vol 1
13	Agglutinogens present in serum of AB blood group	α & β	β	α	Neither α nor β	D	Chatterjee Vol 1, 113
14	Arnett Index is term related to	Eosinophil	Basophil	Neutrophil	Lymphocyte	C	Chatterjee Vol 1,

15	Leukamia means	Increased Number of lymphocyte	Increased Number of WBC above 11000/cumrn	Increased Number of leucocytes	disease with Increased Number of of immature WBC in blood	D	Chatterjee Vol 1, 109
16	Platets formed/developed from	colony forming unit cell Meg-CF	Megakaryocytes	Haemocyte cells	All of the above	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 110
17	Synthesis of Hb requires	First class proteins	Vitamins C & B12	Metals Iron & copper	All of the above	A	Chatterjee Vol 1, 91
18	In a person with type 'O' blood, what type or types of agglutinins are present in plasma	None	Alpha	Beta	Alpha&Beta	D	Chatterjee Vol 1, 113
19	of	Neutrophils	Eosinophils	Basophils	Monocytes	D	Chatterjee Vol 1,
20	Blood volume can be measured by	Evans blue	Radiolabelled plasma protein	Radiolabelled chromium	All of the above	D	Chatterjee Vol 1
21	Arneth count is counting of	lymphocytes	Lobesinneutrophils	Granules in eosinophils	WBC in bone marrow	B	Chatterjee Vol 1, 104
22	is	anaemia	anaemia	anaemia	anaemia	C	Chatterjee Vol 1,
23	Iron absorption from gut is	Proportional to iron excretion	Depressed by exposure to gastric Acid	even in the presence of excess amounts of stored iron	Independent of iron store in the body	D	Chatterjee Vol 1, 97
24	Cells in blood include	RBC	WBC	Platelets	All of the above	D-All of the above	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
25	Blood is slightly	Alkaline	acidic	neutral	none of the above	A-alkaline	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
26	Functions of blood include all except	transport of resp gases	transport of nutrition	defensive action	impulse conduction	impulse conduction	109,110, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
27	Ratio of RBC to plasma is	hemocytometer	hematocrit value	blood volume	RBC count	B-hematocrit value	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
28	The liquid that remains behind after blood clotting is	plasma	lymph	serum	none of the above	C-serum	116, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,

29	Plasma volume varies between	10-20%	0-30%	90-98%	45-55%	D-45-55%	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
30	Specific gravity of blood varies between	1.002-1.004	1.048-1.066	0.048-0.066	none of the above	B-1.048-1.066	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
31	Specific gravity of blood rises in case of	excessive sweating	inflammation	decrease water intake	All of the above	D-All of the above	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
32	Plasma proteins include all except	albumin	globulin	fibrinogen	creatinine	D-creatinine	112,113, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
33	_____ is most imp for maintaining COT	albumin	globulin	fibrinogen	none of the above	A-albumin	114, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
34	_____ are imp for bld clotting	fibrinogen	prothrombin	globulin	A&B	D-A&B	114, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
35	ESR increases in all except	rise in O2	rise in CO2	rise in cholesterol	rise in fibrinogen	B-rise in CO2	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
36	PH of bld varies between	7.36-7.45	6.75-6.80	6.36-6.45	8.36-8.45	A-7.36-7.45	116, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
37	Bld clotting factor no 8 is _____ factor	labile	stable	hageman	antihaemophilic	D-antihaemophilic	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
38	_____ is imp cofactor in bld clotting	calcium	magnesium	iron	cobalt	A-calcium	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
39	Lack of clotting factor no 8 causes	purpura	haemophilia	anaemia	none of the above	B-haemophilia	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
40	Intravascular coagulation is known as	heparin	platelet plug	thrombosis	fibrinolysin	C-thrombosis	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,

41	Bld volume increases in all except	pregnancy	haemorrhage	muscular exercise	emotional excitement	B-haemorrhage	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
42	In adults bld cells are actively produced by	red bone marrow	yellow bone marrow	spleen	liver	A-red bone marrow	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
43	Mature RBC is	biconvex	spherical	sickle shaped	biconcave	D-biconcave	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
44	Normal RBC count in adults is _____ mill/mm ³ bld	4.5-5.5	6-7.	2.4-3.4	8-9.	A-4.5-5.5	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
45	Deviation from normal shape in RBC is called	anisocytosis	poikilocytosis	A& B	none of the above	B-poikilocytosis	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
46	Deviation from normal size in RBC is called	anisocytosis	poikilocytosis	A& B	none of the above	A-anisocytosis	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
47	RBC larger than normal size are called	microcytes	macrocytes	target cells	sickle cells	B-macrocytes	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
48	RBC smaller than normal size are called	microcytes	macrocytes	target cells	sickle cells	A-microcytes	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
49	Hemoglobin first appears in _____ stage of erythropoiesis	reticulocyte	haemocytoblast	intermediate normoblast	late normoblast	C-inter normoblast	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
50	Total time required for erythropoiesis is _____ days	10	9	8	6	B-9	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
51	Proerythroblast is also known as	megaloblast	normoblast	reticulocyte	erythrocyte	A-megaloblast	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
52	Life span of RBC is _____ days	210	110	120	130	C-120	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th

53	Pigments made from RBC degradation are	bilirubin & biliverdin	stercobilinogen	urobilinogen	All of the above	D-All of the above	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
54	Iron in hemoglobin is in _____ form	ferric	ferrous	A&B	none of the above	B-ferrous	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
55	Haem contains 4 _____ groups	peptide	peptic	pyrrole	globin	C-pyrrole	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
56	Hemoglobin can be estimated by _____ method	sahli	gower	spectrophotometric	All of the above	D-All of the above	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
57	Iron is stored in human body as _____	ferritin	haemosiderin	transferrin	A&B	D-A & B	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
58	Mean diameter of RBC is _____ microns	7.2	10.2	4.5	12	A-7.2	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
59	Mean thickness of RBC is _____ microns	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	A-2.2	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
60	In thalassemia RBC contain _____ type of hemoglobin	A	F	A&B	none of the above	B-F	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
61	Failure of bone marrow results in _____ anaemia	hemolytic	hemorrhagic	aplastic	sickle cell	C-aplastic	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
62	Deficiency of RBC in blood causes _____	anaemia	polycythemia	purpura	haemophilia	A-anaemia	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
63	Increase in number of RBC is known as _____	anaemia	polycythemia	purpura	haemophilia	B-polycythemia	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
64	Pernicious anaemia is also known as _____ anaemia	addison's	megaloblastic	A&B	none of the above	C-A&B	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,

65	In iron deficiency anaemia RBC are	microcytic	hypochromic	A&B	None of the above	C-A&B	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
66	Breakdown of RBC is called	haemolysis	erythropoiesis	erythropoietin	none of the above	A-haemolysis	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
67	All is true about WBC except	nucleated	amoeboid	have different types	All of the above	D-All of the above	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
68	Normal WBC count in adults is _____/mm ³ bld	4000-11000	4.5-5.5 mill	15000-20000	1.5-4.5 lac	A-4000-11000	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
69	Neutrophils are _____ lobed	no	2-7.	0-1	8-10.	B-2-7	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
70	Most numerous WBC in adult bld are _____	monocyte	lymphocyte	neutrophil	basophil	C-neutrophil	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
71	Neutrophils can be classified by	arneth index	schilling index	A&B	none of the above	C-A&B	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
72	Largest WBC in circulation are	eosinophil	neutrophil	lymphocyte	monocyte	D-monocyte	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
73	Antibody formation is function of	lymphocyte	neutrophil	eosinophil	monocyte	A-lymphocyte	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
74	Malignant disease of 1 or more variety of WBC is	leucocytosis	leucopenia	agranulocytosis	leukaemia	D-leukaemia	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
75	Average life span of platelets is _____ days	5-9.	1-2.	12-15.	20-30.	A-5-9	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
76	Normal platelet count varies between _____/mm ³ bld	4000-11000	4.5-5.5 mill	2.5-4.5 lac	none of the above	C-2.5-4.5 lac	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,

77	Contractile protein of platelets is	thrombosthenin	syneresis	chromatomere	hyalomere	A-thrombosthenin	157, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
78	Decrease in platelet count results in	haemophilia	purpura	anaemia	polycythemia	B-purpura	158, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
79	Antibodies are _____ in nature	albumin	globulin	fibrinogen	prothrombin	B-globulin	158, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
80	Immunity is defence mechanism against	micro-organisms	toxins	foreign proteins	All of the above	D-All of the above	158, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
81	Blood banks store blood in	ACD solution	heparin	EDTA	none of the above	A-ACD solution	158, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
82	Bld transfusion is indicated in the following condition	haemorrhage	shock	coal gas poisoning	All of the above	D-All of the above	159, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
83	Bld group agglutinogens are present in	plasma	RBC	both	none of the above	B-RBC	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
84	Bld group agglutinins are present in	plasma	RBC	both	none of the above	A-plasma	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
85	AB bld group is universal _____	donor	recipient	both	none of the above	B-recipient	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
86	O bld group is universal	donor	recipient	both	none of the above	A-donor	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
87	_____ % of Indians are Rh +ve	100	95	50	20	B-95	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
88	Rh +ve means presence of _____ antigen	c	e	D	E	C-D	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,

89	Erythroblastosis foetalis is seen in _____ mother	Rh+ve	Rh -ve	both	none of the above	B-Rh-ve	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
90	MN bld group is important for _____	obstetric cases	bld transfusion	paternity test	All of the above	C- paternity test	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
91	Mismatched bld transfusion can result in _____	hemolysis	jaundice	renal failure	All of the above	D-All of the above	Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
92	Neubauer's haemocytometer is used to count _____	RBC	WBC	platelets	All of the above	D-All of the above	153, Human Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee,
93	WBC count increases in all except _____	leucopenia	infections	pregnancy	muscular exercise	A- leucopenia	Physiology- C.C.Chatterjee, Volume 1.11th
94	Plasma globulins	Have bigger molecules as compare to	Contribute towards viscosity of blood	Help in transport of iron	All of the above	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
95	RBC formation utilizes	Iron	Copper	Cobalt	All of the above	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
96	RBCs	Are responsible for major part of blood viscosity	Carry haemoglobin	Non nucleated cell	All of the above	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
97	Red blood cell in peripheral blood	Include about 1 % reticulocyte	Include about 1% nucleated cell	Are distributed randomly in stream of blood	None of the above	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
98	Red blood cell	Non nucleated	Biconcave ,disc like structure	Contain pigment called haemoglobin	All of the above	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
99	During second trimester of pregnancy erythropoiesis occurs in foetus primarily in _____	Liver	Spleen	Red bone marrow	Lymph nodes	A	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
100	In haemolytic jaundice	Increased amount of stercoblin in	Increased amount of urobilin in urine	An increased in protein bound bilirubin in	All of the above	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,

101	Anaemia due to malnutrition defect is	Haemolytic anaemia	Microcytic anaemia	Normocytic anemia	Pernicious anaemia	D	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
102	The process where by WBC can squeeze through pores in capillary wall is	Diffusion	Dipedsis	Osmosis	Pinoctyosis	B	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,
103	Polycytemia could result from excess intake of	Iron	Copper	Cobalt	Manganese	C	Guyton & Hall T.B.of medical Physiology,